The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 342.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1736.

——— Quid non mortalia Pectora cogis
Auri ſacra Fames? VIRG. *Æn.* iii.

June 30, 1736.

Gentlemen,

SEveral Pieces have lately appeared in publick, ſome of which contain wonderful Panegyricks on the Ladies, others an arraignment of our ſex in general, and ſome few of which attack bad Husbands, without taking any notice that there are ſuch things as bad Wives, I hope I may be excuſed, if in revenge for theſe Remarks upon our Sex, I make ſome Obſervations upon, or give ſome inſtances of the infidelity of the other; that when the repreſentation, which hath been given of affairs, by the authors of the performances I am ſpeaking of, and mine are laid together, we may conclude, that neither ſex is perfect, that compariſons between ſexes are odious, and that ſince both the ſexes have their frailties, it would (as an ingenious Gentleman well expreſſes it) be well for each to forgive the other.

When the immortal ISAAC BICKERSTAFFE at once inſtructed and obliged the world, by his *Nocturnal Lucubrations*; he rightly obſerved, that the general cry of Scribblers ran againſt the fair ſex, and that it was in thoſe his days, eſteemed a kind of merit to be eſteemed ſatyrical on the weaker veſſel, to attack with unequal weapons, the ſofteſt part of the creation: he therefore, in one of his excellent Papers, makes ſome few Remarks on the ſtory of the *Epheſian Matron*, and gives us his account of INKLE's behaviour to YARICO, (in ſome of the moſt pathetick lines;) which he tells us, he intends as a counterpart to that ſtory; in a handſome manner, expoſing that perfidy in the male, which is not in either ſex to be tolerated or excuſed.

But ſince the days of BICKERSTAFFE, things have taken a pretty large turn, towards the then contrary extreme; it is at preſent eſteemed a mark of wit, to decry every creature that ought to wear the breeches, I cannot ſay that does ſo; inſomuch that the Men are in as imminent danger, of being run down now, as the Women were formerly. Wherefore in my judgment, a ſincere and well-meant endeavour, to preſerve an even ballance between the two ſexes, is not unſeaſonable at this time; for I humbly conceive, that as they were at firſt intended for each other's mutual uſe (in a lawful way I mean) we ſhould by no means conſent, that the one or the other be brought into contempt.

A Gentleman, who ſtiles himſelf ACASTO, and made his appearance in the laſt *Gentleman's Magazine*, has preſented the world with a *Letter*, which he dates, from *Oxford, Jan.* 25, 1736, wherein he entertains us with an account of a young Lady, who (he gives us to know) was much deceived, in the opinion both ſhe and her friends conceived, of a Gentleman, during his courtſhip to her; and that very differently from both their expectations, he afterwards, viz. *in ſtatu matrimoniali*, behaved: I refer your readers, for their ſatisfaction as to particulars, to that *particular Letter*.

Affirming and denying, or as the common people phraſe it, *ſending and proving*, is none of my buſineſs: I ſhall not therefore enter into the merits of ACASTO's Letter. But as I have lately met with a piece of *oriental Hiſtory*, which ſeems a fit match for ACASTO's modern one, I ſhall make bold to give it you, or at leaſt ſo much of it as I can find room for in this ſheet. And as I do not believe, that it was the *Spectator*'s deſign, in condemning mankind for falſhood and breach of love, to vindicate womankind in that particular; I therefore cannot help entertaining ſome hopes, that thoſe learned Gentlemen the Criticks will by no means imagine, in relating a tale of a falſe young Woman, I would attempt to excuſe, much leſs to vindicate any man whomſoever, where he is guilty of knavery or diſſimulation.

The tale I ſhall give you is that of GHULENDAM (a Lady recorded for her good behaviour) in the *Turkiſh Tales*, not very differently there related from what follows.

'In the days of the Prophet AYSA, there was a Taylor who had a very beautiful wife, whoſe name was 'GHULENDAM; which in the Arabian language *ſignifies* 'ſweet as a Roſe. And yet, notwithſtanding the known 'power of his ſpouſe's charms, and the meanneſs of his 'profeſſion, was loved by her for a long time, with the 'ſame degree of paſſion which he entertained for her; 'nay, ſhe carried her proteſtations of love to ſo great a 'height, as to declare, that in caſe he ſhould die firſt, 'ſhe would not fail to ſtarve herſelf to death, to avoid 'the affliction of ſurviving him.

'Howbeit it happened that ſhe died before him; and 'the Taylor after having placed her among the dead, 'layed himſelf down near her coffin, and abandoned 'himſelf to an immoderate grief. ——— The Prophet 'paſſing by that way, compaſſionated his ſorrow, pro'nounced a Prayer, and immediately GHULENDAM (at 'the intreaty of her husband raiſed to life) came out of 'the tomb in her winding-ſheet.

'GHULENDAM perceiving herſelf reſtor'd to life, en'quired of her husband how this wonderful event was 'brought about; and being fully informed, vowed 'greater kindneſs (if poſſible) and a more intenſe fond'neſs than ever: in ſhort, their tenderneſs and joy on 'this occaſion was mutual. ——— But the Taylor, ſtill 'willing to demonſtrate his kindneſs more by deeds than 'words, and judging ſhe was not fit to be ſeen, in that 'condition ſhe was in, went home, in order to provide 'her a more decent habit.

'He had no ſooner left his Wife, than the ſon of the 'King of that country chanced to paſs near the tomb. 'This young Prince obſerving that ſhe was a very beau'tiful woman, and that ſhe ſeemed to be living, looked 'on her with a mixture of tenderneſs and wonder; be'ing deſirous to take her to his ſeraglio, and unwilling 'to raviſh a wife from her husband: he cauſed it to be 'propoſed to her, that if ſhe was not married, ſhe might 'live with the King's ſon. GHULENDAM without heſi'tation, anſwered immediately, that ſhe was a ſingle 'woman. Then one of the Prince's officers pulled off 'his own gown, and put it on GHULENDAM, who was 'conducted to the ſeraglio, where the officers gown was 'taken from her, and in lieu of it they gave her a very 'ſumptuous robe. ——— Thus did this bad woman, ſo 'lately and ſo miraculouſly recovered, by her husband's 'tears and the Prophet's prayer, from the jaws of death, 'for finery, grandeur, and preferment, ſet to ſail her ho'nour and her honeſty.

'Mean while, the Taylor was come back to the tomb 'with apparel for his dear, and finding ſhe was not there, 'lamented her ſecond loſs, with more violence than he 'had done the firſt. O Heaven! cry'd he, did the Pro'phet reſtore her to life, only to deliver her to the de'ſires of another? her beauty has doubtleſs charmed 'ſome paſſenger, who made no conſcience of taking her 'from me. GHULENDAM! added he, my deareſt GHU'LENDAM! I will do thee juſtice, I am fully perſuaded, 'that ſo long as thou hadſt any ſtrength left thee, thou 'didſt bravely reſiſt the offered violence. In what place 'ſoever thou art, I am certain that thou art in deſpair, 'and call'ſt on me to relieve thee. I will not abandon 'thee: I will ſearch for thee all the world over, and 'waſt thou hid in the bowels of the earth, I would find 'thee out.

'He made ſuch diligent enquiry after this valuable 'bleſſing, that in a few days he heard ſhe was in the 'Prince's ſeraglio. He throws himſelf at the Prince's 'feet, and ſays to him, O Prince! you are too great a 'lover of juſtice, to detain by force, what does not be'long to you by right. You have had my wife here 'theſe three whole days. I beſeech you reſtore her to 'me. Fellow! have a care what thou ſayeſt, anſwered 'the King's ſon; there is not in my ſeraglio any one 'woman againſt her conſent, nor even one that is mar'ried. I will let thee ſee all my wives; but give thee 'notice, that if thine be not among them, it ſhall coſt 'thee thy life: no matter, anſwered the Taylor, I con'ſent to the condition; and yet run no hazard.

Illi robur & æs triplex
Circa pectus erat. ———

'The Prince's wives were all ordered to paſs one by 'one before the Taylor, and as each of them went by, 'the Prince asked him, is this ſhe? The Taylor anſwer'ed no, till GHULENDAM appeared; but then he cry'd 'out, ha! there ſhe is! that dear, dear wife, whoſe loſs 'I have ſo much lamented.

'Fair Lady, ſaid the Prince to GHULENDAM, do you 'know this fellow? know him? ſaid ſhe; I have reaſon 'to know him; he is a robber: this is he that having 'ſtripped me, and taken from me all I had, was going 'to bury me alive, that I might not accuſe him before 'the magiſtrate. I demand juſtice on him; let him be 'puniſhed according to the laws: I ſhall have no con'tent, nor ſatisfaction till he be hanged.

'Here was *dignus vindice nodus* to ſome purpoſe; ſo 'the Prophet interpoſed once more in behalf of the Tay'lor, and the Lady was promoted to the gallows in her 'husbands ſtead.'

Having thus, as I humbly apprehend, given ACASTO a *Rowland* for his *Oliver*; I muſt farther acquaint you that it is my own ſad deſtiny, to have married a GHULENDAM. (though notwithſtanding that, I am far from bearing hatred to the ſex in general,) My good ſpouſe has long abandoned the nuptial bed; without any motive, except the vile and ill-grounded hopes of advancing *her* fortune in a way equally fulſome and illegal: nor will ſhe taſte any content or ſatisfaction till ſhe has every way compleated *my* undoing.

In this ſad poſture of affairs; as SEPTIMUS ſays, *What could I do? or of whom ſeek redreſs? ſeeing myſelf deſtitute of all comfort.* ——— *I gave myſelf up to deſpair, and continued for a long while inconſolable: my concern is not ſo outrageous as at the firſt tranſport. I now begin to reflect upon the little care,* her parents who are both of them extremely bad themſelves, *took to inſtill into her tender mind, the principles of Religion.*

For this reaſon, I think a parent cannot begin too ſoon to train up his child in a religious courſe. And for this reaſon, when I lately read in one of the Daily Papers, that a girl of an age not exceeding eight years, was (notwithſtanding her infancy) committed to priſon by one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, for decoying and ſtripping little children of their cloaths; which practice, *tho' ſo young*, ſhe confeſſed ſhe had followed for ſome years; I immediately laid the blame of theſe flagrant facts at the unrighteous parents door: and *wiſhed* as heartily as Mr. ACASTO's *unfortunate friend and ſervant* can for the life and ſoul of him do, *that all parents would take example* from this inſtance of early impiety and injuſtice, and *not turn their children into the world to ſhift for themſelves*; in a manner not only negatively bad, *without any foundation laid in them of what is right*; but poſitively ſo, with too deep a foundation laid in them of almoſt every thing that is wrong.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

EUSEBIUS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

DP. *Daily Poſt.* | LP. *London Daily Poſt.*
DJ. *Daily Journal.* | G. *Daily Gazetteer.*
DA. *Daily Advertiſer.* | LE. *London Evening Poſt.*

THURSDAY, *July* 8. The rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, is appointed clerk of the cloſet to her Majeſty, in the room of Dr. Maddox. *DP. DJ. G.*

Yeſterday Dr. Leatherland was choſen Phyſician of S. Thomas's Hoſpital: the numbers were, for Dr. Leatherland 110: for Dr. Hoadley 105. *DP. LP.* ——— Including the tellers 111 and 106. *DJ. G.* — For Dr. Reeves 70. *DA.*

Yeſterday the affair between the South Sea Company and John Ward, Eſq; relating to his bankruptcy, was further argued before the Lord Chancellor, who took further time to give his opinion. *G.*

On monday the meadows about Oxford were in a few hours 3 foot under water, and the hay juſt cut was all carried away. *DA.*

On tueſday evening a wherry was robb'd near Cheſea reach by two men in a boat well arm'd, rowed only by a boy: the rogues took from the paſſengers about 10 l. *DJ.*

Married, a few days ago, Benj. Moyer of Low Layton, Eſq; to the relict of — Boothly, near Chinckford in Eſſex, Eſq; a very agreeable Lady with a jointure of 900 l. per ann. *DJ.*

Died on ſaturday, near Rochford in Eſſex, Hugh Tilney, Eſq; *DJ.*

On tueſday 3 men of South-Wraxall in Wilts, being let down to clean a well, were ſuffocated. *LP.*

FRIDAY, *July* 9. We hear that Geo. Solgard, Eſq;

is made one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland. *DJ.*

On wedneſday the Governors of S. Thomas's Hoſpital made a contribution after dinner for charitable uſes, when the ſubſcription amounted to above 1000 l. *DP.*

The ſhip London, Capt. Gay, belonging to ſome publick-ſpirited gentlemen, is arrived in the river with 7 whales from Greenland: and 'tis hoped this ſucceſs will encourage others to embark in this trade. *DJ.* — 7 whales and a half, and a Dutch ſhip in company with her, had caught 11 *DA.* —— 13. *LP.*

On wedneſday Mr. Sprigmore, a bricklayer on Saffron-hill, ſwam croſs the Thames from Hungerford-ſtairs to the Old Barge houſe with his hands tied behind him, and his legs cloſe together, for a guinea: he ſome days ago ſwam with his hands only tied, and his cloaths on. *DJ.*

Died, on ſunday ſe'nnight, in the Highlands of Scotland, the right hon. Alex. Lindſay, Earl of Balcarras, &c. one of the 16 peers. *DA. G* —— Yeſterday, Mr. Tho. Hill in Hungerford-market dropt down dead. *LP.*

Mr Dee of Petworth in Suſſex, Receiver-general for that county, was found drowned a few hours after he went to bath in the river. *LP.*

On ſaturday part of the ancient Croſs at Coventry fell down. *DA. LP.*

Laſt wedneſday, the ſun of Mr. Barber an upholſterer in Piccadilly, being at ſchool, his maſter went to correct him for ſome fault, when he endeavouring to ſhun the blow, ran his breaſt upon a penknife with ſuch violence, that the end of the knife enter'd his liver, and he died yeſterday. *G.*

SATURDAY, *July* 10. Tho Pelham, jun. Eſq; is appointed Envoy-extraordinary to the Court of Sweden, in the room of the hon. Edward Finch, Eſq; *DP.* —— His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Moulton Lambert, Kt. Governor of Tilbury-fort Blockhouſe, and the town of Graveſend, in the room of General Tatton, deceas'd. *DJ.*

The late biſhop Tenniſon, of Oſſory in Ireland, has left by his will to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors, a curious original picture of great value of the late Archbiſhop Cranmer. —— He likewiſe gave 90 l. per ann. for the encouragement of husbandry to Corpus Chriſti college Camb. and on their refuſal to accept it, he cut it off in his Codicil. *LP.*

Married on monday, at Queenborough in Kent, ... Duncombe, of Renfrew in Scotland, Eſq; to Miſs Emmerſon, a young Lady of 7000 l. fortune. *DJ. G.*

Died, on tueſday of an apoplectic fit, Manſell Powell, of Wellington-court in Herefordſhire, Eſq; *DA.* —— On wedneſday at Hampton, Tho. Boyle, of Eye in Suffolk, Eſq; —— Near S. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, Micajah Panton, Eſq; a gent of 2000 l. a year. *DJ. G.*

Yeſterday Mr. Day, an Exchange brother, in Gracechurch ſtreet, was found murder'd in Stepney-fields, his throat being cut from ear to ear. *DP.*

MONDAY, *July* 12. Yeſterday the rev. Dr. Blumer preached before her Majeſty, their royal highneſſes, the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, &c. —— And the rev. Dr. Heylin before his royal highneſs the Duke, &c. *DJ.*

Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to promote the rev. Mr. Goldſmith, to be Dean of S. Coleman's Cloyne in Ireland, in the room of Dr. Ward, deceas'd. —— And to approve and confirm the exchange with the rev. Mr. Achmuty, Dean of Emly, and the rev. Mr. Brandeth, Dean of Ardmagh, have made of their reſpective Deaneries. *DP. DJ. G.* —— Auchmety. *DA.*

A letter ſigned G. H. having been dropt, threatening to murder Geo. Strode of Parnham in Dorſetſhire, Eſq; in caſe he proceeded any farther in taxing of houſes; her Majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe a pardon to any one, (except the perſon who wrote it) who ſhall diſcover his accomplices: and Mr. Strode has promiſed a reward of 50 l. *DP. DJ. DA.*

The laſt day of the races at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, the Duke of Hamilton's bay horſe Aleppo, and Mr. Carr's Duſty Miller, at one juncture of time, in the 2d heat broke each a hind leg: they had then 2 miles to run, and the jockeys whipt one againſt the other, till Duſty Miller fell, but Aleppo gallop'd in with his weight upon 3 legs. *DA.*

On ſaturday a gentleman's ſervant, mounted on a horſe worth 30 guineas, hung him at the door of the Black-horſe alehouſe in Southwark, which a ſharper obſerving, he ſlily unhook'd him and rode off, leaving in lieu thereof an old mare not worth 30 s. *DP.*

On ſaturday James Baylis and Tho. Reynolds, receiv'd ſentence of death. *DP.* &c.

Died on wedneſday, at Hardres-court near Canterbury, Sir Will. Hardres, Bar. and is ſucceeded by his only ſon Sir William. *LP.*

TUESDAY, *July* 13. Laſt week his grace the Duke of Dorſet was pleaſed to appoint Mr. Gormenſway, Riding-maſter to Sir Adolphus Oughton's regiment of Dragoons, to be Riding-maſter to the Academy in Dublin. *DA.* —

Yeſterday Sir Joſ Ayloffe, Bar. took the oaths in the Court of King's-bench, to qualify himſelf as Secretary to the Commiſſioners for building a bridge. —— And upwards of 70 officers belonging to the Cuſtom-houſe. *DA. G.*

On tueſday ſe'nnight the Duke of Bolton's bay horſe Goliah won the King's plate of 100 guineas at Nottingham: there was but a very ſmall meeting, occaſion'd by the ſmall-pox being very rife, and alſo by the great floods, &c. *DA.*

Married on thurſday, at Tooting, the hon. Mr. Verney, to Miſs Nicholſon, an agreeable young Lady, with a fortune of 28,000 l. *DJ.*

Died yeſterday morning, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, in Conduit-ſtreet, Tho. Kempthorne, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the navy at Chatham. *DP.* —— At his Majeſty's yard at Chatham and Sheerneſs. *LP.* —— Yards of &c. *DA.*

They write from Hull, that in the ſtorm which happened between the 3d and 4th inſt. 9 ſail of veſſels had been loſt (chiefly colliers) between the Humber and Wintertonneſs. *DJ.*

On ſaturday the Seven-oak waggon coming up Madam's coat hill, broke the axle tree, was overturn'd, and a young woman was kill'd on the ſpot. *DP.*

WEDNESDAY, *July* 14. Her majeſty having been pleaſed to take the Princeſſes Mary and Louiſa into her own care, the right hon. the Counteſs of Deloraine their late governeſs hath a ſalary of 400 l. per ann. ſettled on her during life. *DP. DA. LP. G.*

On monday the degree of Doctor of Laws was unanimouſly conferred on the Lord Noel Somerſet, in acknowledgment of his diſtinguiſhed zeal for the two Univerſities. *DJ. LP.*

Married, on monday, at Chelſea, Phil. Gale, Eſq; to Miſs Troughton, a beautiful young lady with 9000 l. *DP.* —— Yeſterday at S. Stephen Walbroke, the rev. Dr. Bell, vicar of S. Laurence Jewry, to Miſs Dee of that pariſh, a young lady of great beauty, fine accompliſhments, and 8000 l. fortune. *DP.* —— 10,000 l. *DA. LP.*

Died, on the 10th inſt. at Exeter, the rev. Dr. Grant, Prebendary of Rocheſter and vicar of S. Dunſtan's in Fleet-ſtreet above 59 years. *DA.*

On ſunday the ſon and only child of Mr. John Stevenſon of Southwark was drown'd, as he was ſwimming with two of his ſchool-fellows. —— Yeſterday a child about 3 years old fell out of a window two ſtories high, at Mr. Preſton's in Wapping: and died on the ſpot. *DJ.*

Yeſterday a widow lady hang'd herſelf in Petty-France Weſtminſter. *LP.* —— Widow of Major Wright, ſoon after coming from morning prayers. *G.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

To uſe the Language of our *Theatrical* Brethren, *At the particular Deſire of ſeveral perſons of* Diſtinction, *for the Benefit of* the Publick, the following Short Anſwer is now inſerted at length.

Friend WARD,

SO long as thy *Letter* ſent to me, being only in writing, could be ſeen by none but thoſe to whom either Thou or I ſhould ſhew it, I did not *think* it needful, or even *proper*, to give myſelf the trouble of returning thee any *Anſwer*. But ſince Thou haſt publiſhed it to the world in a News-paper, common juſtice requires me to defend myſelf, in the ſame publick manner, againſt this odd medley of folly and malice.

The firſt Cavil thou raiſeſt is againſt thoſe words in the *Preface* to my late Book, *If any thing proves to be falſe, I declare myſelf ready to acknowledge it*; 'where '(ſay'ſt thou) in plain terms you contradict yourſelf; for 'if the *Relation* you have given be *true and candid*, as 'in your Title page you aſſert, how is it poſſible that 'any thing in it can prove to be *falſe?*' —— This *contradiction*, the product only of thy Logic, is eaſily cleared up. The Title of my Book is *A true and candid relation of the good and bad Effects of Joſhua Ward's Pill and Drop, exhibited in ſixty-eight Caſes*, &c. Concerning which I declare in my *Preface*, 'As I will in 'no caſe relate any thing, which I don't believe to be 'true, ſo, on the other hand, if any thing proves to be 'falſe, I declare myſelf ready to acknowledge it. The 'Facts related I have partly been Eye and Ear-witneſs 'to; or received them upon very ſufficient Teſtimony.' The words *if any thing proves to be falſe*, cannot poſſibly be meant by me of any *Fact* to which I declare myſelf to have been an *Eye-witneſs*; in which indeed if any circumſtance ſhould *prove to be falſe*, my *Relation* of that *Fact* could not be *true and candid*. But as to thoſe *Facts* which I only heard related, or received in writing from others, whoſe *teſtimony* I thought *very ſufficient*; if any circumſtance, either trivial, or material, ſhould hereafter be found *falſe*, my *Relation* notwithſtanding would be *true and candid*, if delivered exactly as I myſelf had received it. There may be a *true and candid Relation* of a *Relation uncandid* and *falſe*; which I wonder ſhould ſeem a myſtery to One who pretends to be acquainted with *Euclid*. The *falſeneſs* and *uncandidneſs* is entirely imputable to the firſt *Relation*, and not at all to the faithful repetition of it. However, if thou canſt produce any one inſtance of *falſehood* in any of the *Caſes*, I promiſe to give thee a direct anſwer.

To thy obſervation on my words thou addeſt thus, 'From whence I can draw no other Concluſion, but that 'you imagine if your endeavours to impoſe upon the 'Queen and the Publick ſhould be diſcovered, your ma-'king an acknowledgement thereof, will be ſufficient at-'tonement for the **wickedneſs of your Intention.**' A man leſs converſant with *Euclid*, if a little more charitable, would certainly have been able to *draw* ſome *other Concluſion* than this, which deſerves an Anſwer of another kind, at another time and place. Let this ſuffice at preſent, That had I been ever legally convicted of any *forgery*, or fled from the juſtice of my country; or had I, like ſome Quacks, of whom I have heard, under pretence of relieving and curing the poor, taken of the rich ſixty four thouſand three hundred times more than the prime coſt of my medicines, even tho' they did more hurt than good: I own, I might juſtly have been ſuſpected of *Endeavours to impoſe upon the Queen and the Publick*: but as none of thoſe Caſes, I thank God, have been mine, I ſhall humbly leave it to her Majeſty and the Publick, to form a judgment concerning the *wickedneſs* of my *intentions*, or of thoſe of my Antagoniſts.

The next Paragraph relates to my Account (pag. 16.) of meeting thee at my neighbour *Smith*'s; as to which thou ſay'ſt, 'You ſay, that when I came to Mr. Smith, 'you were informed my Brother was in a coach below, 'which he really was not; and I believe it would puzzle 'you much to find the perſon who gave you that Informa-'tion.'—Suppoſe, *he really was not* there, as thou ſay'ſt, how does this affect me, who only ſay that I was ſo *informed?* And ſuppoſe, either that *it would puzzle me, at this diſtance of time, to find the perſon who gave that information*; or that I would not diſcover him to thee, if I could find him; on either ſuppoſition, would the miſtake about thy *Brother* render my *Relation of the good and bad effects of his Pill and Drop* neither *true*, nor *candid?* But to undeceive thee, the perſon was my neighbour Mason the Surgeon, whom thou ſaweſt there with me!

As to the Circumſtances that follow, I believe thou haſt related them as near the matter, as can reaſonably be expected conſidering the length of time ſince; 'till thou comeſt to the *Juice of Lemon, and Salt of Wormwood*; to thy objection againſt which, thou falſly repreſents me as returning no anſwer, but immediately *taking a haſty leave*. Whereas, in anſwer to thy objection, I uſed ſome argument to make thee underſtand the nature of that *Juice* when neutralized with the Alkaly of the *Salt of Wormwood*, it being then a known Specifick for the inflammation of the ſtomach and guts, which was the Patient's Caſe, cauſed very evidently, in my opinion, by the excoriating quality of thy Brother's *Pills and Drop*. And I appeal to the Phyſicians of this city for the reaſonableneſs of the preſcription, both of the *Clyſter* and of the *Draught* which I ſent the Patient.

But I am much ſurprized at thy aſſertion and denial, which follow in theſe words, 'Upon which [my objecting to the Limon juice] 'you, Sir, and not I, as you 'have by miſtake ſet forth, *very ſlyly took a haſty leave*, 'and went away; which I can prove by Mr. Smith him-'ſelf, and the concurrent Teſtimony of ſeveral Perſons 'that were in the room.'—This I ſay is abſolutely falſe: as to my neighbour *Smith*, he is too much intereſted in the affair of *Pill and Drop*, to be admitted as a competent witneſs; and to *the concurrent teſtimony of* the *ſeveral* other *perſons*, I may poſſibly have ſomewhat to ſay, when I know who they are.

In confirmation of thy ſtaying behind me, thou ſubjoineſt, 'I ſtaid ſome time after you were gone, and told Mr. 'Smith, who complained of a great pain in his ſide, that 'he muſt have it well rubb'd: but he ſaid he could not 'bear it; but I laid my hand upon him, and told him 'he muſt bear it, and I did rub it; and after I had rubb'd 'him a little, he ſaid he had eaſe.' —— Hadſt thou troubled the publick with theſe *rubbing* circumſtances, only to prove that thou ſtaydſt behind me at neighbour Smith's, nothing could poſſibly be more ridiculouſly impertinent: for by the very ſame circumſtances, I ſhall pre-

ſently as ſtrongly prove, that I ſtayed after thee. But thy chief aim here was to inſinuate, that the patient's ailment was pleuretick, and that thy brother's medicines did not occaſion, but remove it. 'They don't uſe to give a pain and ſwelling in the *ſide*, but in the *ſtomach and belly*, which they had done to Neighbour *Smith*'s, as related by me *pag.* 9. And I was ſtill in the room when thou talkedſt to him in a low voice; and I overheard the diſcourſe about *rubbing*, &c. juſt as thou relateſt it, excepting only that thou haſt ſubſtituted *ſide* inſtead of *ſtomach*

Thou proceedeſt, 'After which he took the Drop my 'Brother had orderedhim.'—By *after which*, the readerwill almoſt neceſſarily underſtand *immediately after which rubbing and eaſe* But this was not ſo: for I ſaw thee giving directions to the good woman who attended the patient; and then in a *ſly haſty* manner thou wenteſt out of the room, and after thou wert gone, I ſaw her put ſomewhat into a glaſs to give him; and then took my leave as related *pag.* 16. That this was thy Brother's *Drop* I cannot believe; it being highly improbable, that a perſon who was but juſt eaſed a little from ſuch violent pains, would ſo ſoon venture to take again that very preſcription which had occaſioned them. And I have been informed, that he took an oily draught that night, which was very proper to lubricate his excoriated ſtomach and bowels. My neighbour MASON, the Surgeon, was preſent with me all the time, and ſaw and heard what paſſed: and we both waited to ſpeak to thee after thou hadſt done with the patient, but thy *haſty* departure allowed us no opportunity.

The concluſion of this long ſentence, which to anſwer the more particularly and plainly, I have divided into three parts, is the moſt odd and ſurpriſing of all: 'Which gave him two or three plentiful Stools; and 'when I went to ſee him next morning, I found 'him up, and he walk'd about his room, and in a few 'days got abroad; which you, Mr. Clutton, very well 'know to be true, though you have been ſo diſingenu-'ous as to give another Account of it.' —— If by *which* thou meaneſt all the particulars mentioned juſt before, and by *know knew*, (both which the ſenſe ſeems to require) then thy aſſertion is falſe as to three of them: for I *knew* nothing of the *plentiful ſtools*, of thy going *to ſee him next morning*, or of his *walking about his room*: I had heard indeed, that he *got abroad in a few days*. If thy meaning be, that I *now very well know* theſe things *to be true*, becauſe thou haſt in thy Letter told me them; I muſt declare, that I am ſo far from *knowing* them, that I do not ſo much as *believe* them *to be true* on that account. But be thy words, or thy meaning what they will, thy acculation is groundleſs, that I *have been ſo diſingenuous as to give another Account of it*. Of IT? Of what? if thou meaneſt of all the particulars, or of any one, it is equally falſe; ſince I have given no *Account* at all concerning any of them. I have faithfully related what I ſaw and heard at the houſe; and there my *Account* ends.

I have now gone through one half of thy long *Letter*: and have cleared myſelf both of the contradiction, and of the two falſehoods charged upon me: which whole charge, had it been true, would not have at all affected the ſubject in diſpute, viz. *the bad effects* of thy Brother's Medicines. For how could it prove them to be leſs pernicious, hadſt thou proved that the *Preface* of my Book contradicted the Title-page, that thy *Brother was not in a coach below*, and that thou ſtayedſt above after I was gone? The FIVETY CASES muſt remain in the very ſame ſituation, intirely unaffected by any of thoſe trivial and foreign circumſtances. Thy inſiſting on which circumſtances only, is a tacit acknowledgment, that, altho' thou thought'ſt it neceſſary to take ſome publick notice of my Book, yet thou could'ſt not invalidate any of thoſe CASES related in it, nor had'ſt any thing more material and pertinent to object againſt it. This is fully confirmed by the remaining half of thy *Letter*, in which thou inſiſteſt on things, if poſſible, more immaterial and impertinent: from returning any anſwer to which I might therefore very juſtly be excuſed. However, for once I will not decline the task; tho' I ſhall hardly ever undertake the like for the future.

I cannot imagine to what purpoſe thou ſay'ſt, in the beginning of the third paragraph, 'I believe I was a 'Dabbler in that Art [Chymiſty] before you knew your 'right hand from your left; I went through a Courſe al-'moſt forty years ago, under old Mr. Wilſon'; unleſs it be to inform the readers, that thou art advanced in years, and much older than myſelf. And yet this ſeems to have been altogether needleſs, ſince they would very probably conclude this long Letter, ſo full of words, particularly about thyſelf, and ſo empty of things, to be no other than the effect of the talkativeneſs of declining age.

I was very glad to read the true teſtimony thou beareſt in the following lines, 'You may remember, Sir, that 'not many years ago, both you and I, and ſeveral other 'perſons, attended a Courſe of Chymiſtry perform'd by 'that very learned and moſt judicious Phyſician Dr. Shaw, 'now reſident at Scarborough, aſſiſted by the ingenious 'and facetious Mr. Hawksbee, &c.' As to the latter, I have no occaſion to ſay any thing, and therefore ſhall not, as I would not unneceſſarily, leſſen thy opinion of his *ingenuity* and *facetiouſneſs*: but I fear thou wilt not entertain the ſame opinion of the *learning* and *judiciouſneſs* of the Doctor; when I have aſſured thee, that he examined the Principles of thy *Brother's Pills*, at my houſe, a few weeks ago; and was intirely of my opinion, that the *red pill* is Arſenick and Glaſs of Antimony.

To thy ſneer upon my Profeſſion, that I have 'ſerv'd 'an apprenticeſhip to learn to put Greek names to Eng-'liſh Roots and Plants', I ſhall only replie, That ſince thou pretendeſt to act as a kind of Sub-practicioner under thy Brother, a little more knowledge of the *Engliſh names of Roots and Plants* would not have been amiſs to have ſupplied thy deficiency in the *Greek names*. —— That thou canſt 'ſolve a Problem in Euclid as well, and give 'as clear a Demonſtration of what is true or falſe,' as I can, I ſhall not denie: yet I cannot but obſerve, that thy way of reaſoning in this *Letter*, does not ſeem to favour much of *Euclid*; and that thy not endeavouring to prove any of the CASES to be *falſe*, is next to *a demonſtration* that thou apprehendeſt they are all *true*.

To prove the goodneſs of thy *Brother's* Medicines, thou ſay'ſt, 'I know by experience on my own body'; as if it were reaſonable to take thy bare word for that *experience* in their favour, any more than mine to their diſadvantage. But what doſt thou *know by thy own experience?* Thou wilt anſwer, 'That my Brother's Reme-'dies, though they ſometimes have great ſtruggles with 'viſcous and other Humours they meet with in the blood, 'in ſome conſtitutions, yet when thoſe Humours are 'ſeparated and carried off, they are ſo friendly and agree-'able to human Nature, that they may be taken in Quan-'tity, and for Conſtancy, not only without prejudice, 'but with great benefit and advantage.' Hadſt thou joined to thy *Chymiſtry* and *Geometry* a little knowledge of *human nature*, thou wouldſt have known, that when the *viſcous and other humours are carried off*, the body has no manner of occaſion for Medicines, but only for proper food and aliment. And as ſuch, were it not too ridiculous, one might imagine thou didſt recommend thy *Brother's Remedies*, when thou ſayſt *they may be taken* IN QUANTITY *and* FOR CONSTANCY, *with great benefit and advantage*. And indeed the price, about a crown for a grain and half, at which thy *Brother* tells them, is one property which may recommend them as the moſt elegant food to perſons of great quality and fortune.

To confirm the truth of what thou haſt aſſerted concerning *the great benefit* of taking them *in quantity and for conſtancy*, thou telleſt us of 'a Youth (another perſon would have called him a *child*) 'about ſix or ſeven years 'of age, who was diſtempered in his body, and had the 'aſſiſtance of ſuch as have the reputation to be able and 'experienced Phyſicians, without ſucceſs, but was re-'liev'd by thy Brother's Remedies; after which he took 'four Pills and two Drops each day for ten days running.' Upon which I obſerve, that, contrary to my method in the FIVETY CASES, thou mentioneſt no name either of Patient, or Phyſician, which effectually prevents all inquiry; nor ſo much as telleſt us the *Youth's diſtemper*: that he did not take ſo many *Pills* and *Drops* a day 'till AFTER he was *relieved* by the *Remedies*: and that thou doſt not ſpecifie what kind of *Pills* they were which were taken in ſo plentiful a manner. This laſt circumſtance was very neceſſary to be mentioned; becauſe thy *Brother* may have ſeveral ſorts of *Pills*, three of which I have diſcovered, of different colours, blue, purple and red, which I have deſcribed from p. 106, to the end; and I cannot imagine that thou meaneſt any of thoſe *Pills*; four of which, I am well aſſured, contain above four grains of Arſenick, beſides two of Glaſs of Antimony, and a little Cobalt, which is more than enough to kill the ſtrongeſt man in the world.

To *give a teſtimony* of my *Sincerity* in my diſcovery of *the component Principles* of theſe *Pills*, I am challenged by thee to *enter the Liſt* with thee in the following Propoſal. 'You ſhall make choice, (ſay'ſt thou) of one or 'more perſons of your own, or any other Profeſſion, and 'I will do the ſame: and a number of Pills ſhall be made 'in their preſence, of what you confidently aſſert are the 'component Principles of my Brother's Pills, in the ſame 'proportion as you have preſcribed in your Book; one of 'which Pills ſhall be taken by you, and at the ſame time I 'will take a double quantity of my Brother's Pill, in a con-'venient place for us both, and the Gentlemen appointed 'ſhall attend the operation; and as ſoon as one Doſe is 'work'd off, we will repeat another, till the Gentlemen 'ſay they are ſatisfied with the Experiment; by which 'the Publick may have ſome Demonſtration whether 'your Aſſertions be true or falſe.' Had this Challenge been ſent by a ſtranger, I ſhould have taken no notice of it, as concluding that it muſt needs come from one, *the viſcous humours in* whoſe *blood* had not been *carried off* by thy *Brother's Remedies*, and who continued more *diſtemper'd* in brain, than the *Youth* thou ſpeak'ſt of was *in body*. But ſince it comes from an old acquaintance, who profeſſes to underſtand *Euclid*, I will give it a ſerious examination. —— 1. In the firſt place, thou propoſeſt, that the *Pills* which I am to take *ſhall be made of what I aſſert are the component Principles of* thy *Brother's, in the preſence* of choſen Inſpectors: but thou propoſeſt no way whereby to make it evident to them, that thy Doſe ſhall be *made* of the very ſame *component Principles*, and in the very ſame quantity, with thoſe *Pills* adminiſter'd to the perſons in the FIVETY CASES. 2. And therefore the next part of thy Propoſal as to thy taking of a *double quantity* of thy Brother's, is altogether fallacious. For ſuppoſing, that thou meaneſt what thy words do not ſufficiently expreſs, *double* in weight, as well as number; yet how ſhall it be made clear to the Inſpectors, that thoſe *Pills* contain *double* the weight of thoſe very ingredients of which thy *Brother's Pills* are generally compoſed, when they may be made up of other ingredients, and yet retain the very ſame appearance, bulk, and weight? 3 The propoſed *repetition* of the *Doſe* ſtill *as one* has been *work'd off*, *'till the Gentlemen ſay they are ſatisfied with the experiment*, muſt either be impracticable, or to no purpoſe: the former, if either of us die, or be rendered extremely ſick by the firſt doſe; the latter, let the event be what it will, ſince *the Gentlemen* can never be rationally *ſatisfied* with it. 4. For *by* this *Experiment*, *the Publick* cannot poſſibly *have* any *Demonſtration whether* my *Aſſertions be true or falſe*, as thou ſay'ſt it *may*. My *Aſſertions* are, that the main ingredient of thy *Brother's Pills* are *Arſenick*, &c. Suppoſe then I take a *Pill* or two compoſed in publick of *Arſenick*, and thou takeſt a *double quantity* of *Pills* compoſed in private, which thou ſay'ſt are thy Brother's *Pills*: how can the effects of theſe two Doſes upon thee and me, *demonſtrate* the truth or falſehood of my *Aſſertions* concerning the ingredients of three ſorts of thy Brother's *Pills*, when there is no proper evidence that thou haſt really taken any of them? No Such *Demonſtrations* as this are to be met with in *Euclid*. 5. But ſuppoſing that the *truth* or *falſehood* of my *Aſſertions* could be *demonſtrated* by this *Experiment*; it could not poſſibly *give* any *teſtimony* of my *Sincerity* in thoſe *Aſſertions*; which if I believed to be really true, my *Sincerity* muſt be the ſame, whether they proved to be *true* or *falſe*. Such an Experiment would indeed be a ſufficient *teſtimony* of my *Simplicity*, tho' not of my *Sincerity*. In ſhort, thou propoſedſt this *Experiment* merely to amuſe the Publick, knowing at the ſame time, that I could not conſent to it, nor thou thyſelf agree to make it in a fair and equal way. To do which, it is neceſſary, that thy Doſe of *Pills* ſhould be compoſed in the preſence of the Inſpectors, as well as mine. But to this thou wilt never conſent, becauſe it would diſcover the pretended ſecret; nor can I conſent to take the Doſe propoſed, leſt I ſhould be guilty of ſelf-murther.

Notwithſtanding all this, thou concludeſt this wild *Propoſal* in this triumphant manner, 'And if you re-'fuſe this Propoſition, I will ſay you are a Deceiver, 'and the truth is not in you:' that is, in other words, *If you refuſe* to run the riſque of poiſoning yourſelf with *Arſenick*, *I will ſay* you deſigned to *deceive* the Publick, by warning them againſt the *Arſenick* in my *Brother's Pills*. 'And that your Book, inſtead of being *A true* 'and *candid Relation*, &c. is a malicious Invective:' i. e. if you won't conſent to ſwallow a doſe of poiſon, *your Book is a malicious Invective* If this way of talking be the conſequence of ſtudying *Euclid*, a man was better let him alone However, without pretending to the ſpirit of prophecy, I will venture to foretell, that thou wilt not, for thy own ſake, except very privately, *ſay* theſe terrible things concerning me.

To aggravate the *wickedneſs of my intentions* in this *malicious Invective*, as thou termeſt it, thou addeſt, 'Pub-'liſh'd with a View only to promote your own unright-'eous Mammon, and to aſperſe an innocent Perſon who 'ſpends his Time and his Income in relieving and aſſiſt-'ing the diſtreſs'd and afflicted' —— My readineſs to promote the *Pill* and *Drop* contrary to my own intereſt, while I thought them good, as mentioned in pag 3 of my Book, ſufficiently clears me from thy imputation of publiſhing it *to promote* my *own unrighteous mammon*. — Nor have I therein *aſperſed* any *innocent perſon*, but only given many true Relations of the hurt done by ſuch bold and ignorant practice, in order to ſecure the world from receiving more. —— In what manner he *ſpends his time*, I know not: but one may be certain, from the following Calculation, that he does not *ſpend his income in relieving and aſſiſting the diſtreſs'd and afflicted*

When he returned to England from his Travels, I believe thou wilt own, that he had no clear *income* from any eſtate, either real, or perſonal. His whole *income* then muſt ariſe from the ſucceeding ſale of *Pill* and *Drop*, which indeed has been a noble one. For in a Paper publiſhed by him, and reprinted in my Book pag. 28, &c

he boasts, that *in 9 months* he *had given* his *Remedies to 20,000 persons*; according to which account, he may very justly be supposed to have administered them at least to 50,000, in two years time. And if every patient, one with another, took only 6 Pills, or 6 Drops, they will amount to 300,000: and if only one person in three pay'd for them (less we cannot well suppose, since one Great Man very lately pay'd 250 l. for 1000) there will be 100,000 pay'd for; which, at 5 s. each, come to 25,000 l. —— And if he gave only *Pills*, the Materials could not cost above * 25 s. I do not forget the Hospital; but suppose That is more than supported by the generous subscriptions of above 100 of the Nobility and Gentry, whose names have been published

So that upon the whole it apppears, that there is a clear *Income* of very near 12,500 l. a year, say'd to be *spent in relieving and assisting the distress'd and afflicted*. To demonstrate to the world, that this has been really so *spent*, seems to be incumbent upon thee: but that thou wilt find it *a Problem* much more difficult to *solve* than any *in Euclid*, is the opinion of

Thy Old Friend and Acquaintance,

Holborn 5th mo. 3*d*. 1736. JOSEPH CLUTTON.

		s.	d.
* White Arsenick 29 ounces	——	0	4.
Glass of Antimony 14 ounces ½	—	0	10.
Zaffre 2 ounces	—— ——	0	1 ½.
45 ounces ½ or 21,840 Gr.		1	3 ½.

If one grain and ½ make one *Pill*, there will be 16,380 for 15 *d*. ½. which is above 1000 for 1 *d*. or 300,000 for 300 pence, which make 25 *s*.

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X. Society for encouraging Learning.

XI New Punch, not within the Gin *Act*.

XII. Letters from the Plantations.

XIII. Register of Books.

XIV. Table of Contents.

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